Notes

Module 10 Coordinate Geometry and Spatial Visualization Lesson 3 Coordinate Geometry

Lesson Objectives

- Use coordinate geometry to explore the links between geometric and algebraic representations of problems (lengths of segments/distance between points, slope/perpendicular-parallel lines).
- Count the distance between two points on a horizontal or vertical line and compare the lengths of the paths on a grid.
- Find the distance between two points on a number line.
- Find the distance between two points on a number line and locate the midpoint.
- Find the distance between two points on a coordinate plane using the Pythagorean Theorem.

Subtopic 1	Distances on	a Coordinate	Plane

The distance between two points with coordinates a and b on a _____ is |a-b|.

Midpoint

- Divides a line segment into two _____ line segments
- The coordinate of the midpoint of a segment whose endpoints are *a* and *b* is _____.

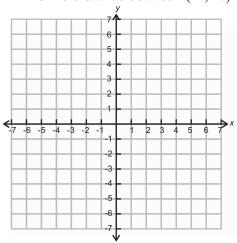


Find the distance between C and D and the coordinate of the midpoint of \overline{CD} .

	\boldsymbol{C}							\boldsymbol{D}	
4	Ф	+	+	+	+	+	+	Φ	→
	-6	-5	_4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	



Find the distance between (-4, -6) and (1, 6).



Subtopic 2

Slope

Slope is a measure of the _____ of a line.

The _____ of a line equals rise divided by run.

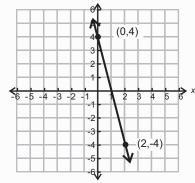
Slope = _____

The slope of a horizontal line is always _____.

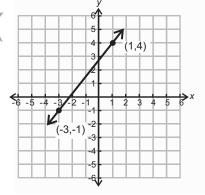
The slope of a _____ line is always undefined.

Find the slope of the line.









Parallel lines are coplanar lines that never ______.

Perpendicular lines are coplanar lines that intersect at a ______.

Nonvertical parallel lines have ______ slopes.

Except for horizontal and vertical lines, _____ lines have opposite reciprocal slopes.

numbers are the same distance from 0 but in opposite directions.

Two numbers are reciprocals if their _____ is 1.



Find the slope of any line parallel to line t and the slope of any line perpendicular to line t.

